TASK FORCE RUSSIA -- TRIWEEKLY REPORT 9-29 OCTOBER 1993

MEMORANDUM FOR AMBASSADOR MALCOLM TOON AND COMMISSIONERS, U.S.-RUSSIA JOINT COMMISSION ON POW/MIAS (USRJC)

SUBJECT: Report on Significant Activities of the USRJC, 9 October through 29 October 1993

SUMMARY: Highlights of this reporting period focus on the reinterviews of Colonel Vladimir M. Malinin and Colonel Grigoriy P. Derskiy as well as the results from several follow-up actions. Given the continuing political turmoil in Russia, travel was limited, and only a handful of interviews took place during this period. End of summary.

CLIMATE OF POLITICAL UNCERTAINTY: During this reporting period, much has happened in Russia. The coup d'etat against the Yeltsin presidency was suppressed. Elections to the new Federal Assembly as well as a referendum on a new constitution are scheduled for 11-12 December. As for issues affecting TFR, Russian authorities have increased security at Ilyinka 10/12, which houses the joint work spaces in Moscow, and have closed the archive reading room. Access to the joint office spaces is now through one portal for which TFR's normal access pass is not valid. Consequently, TFR members must now provide 24 hours' notice before entering Commission offices at Ilyinka 10/12. In spite of this obstacle, TFR reports that "operations are not unduly affected by this access constraint."

NEW RUSSIAN COMMISSION: On 25 October 1993, LTC Sergei Osipov, point of contact for the Russian side of the Joint Commission, showed the chief of TFR a copy of Presidential Decree 1719, October 21, 1993. The decree directs in the name of the President the establishment of a commission to search out the facts of missing persons/citizens of foreign governments and also Russian citizens who disappeared under unknown circumstances beyond the borders of the former Soviet Union. Subsequent paragraphs name General Volkogonov head of the commission and specify that the commission be established on the basis of the existing U.S.-Russia Commission. According to LTC Osipov, this commission will have permanent status.

VIETNAM WAR:

Interview with General Lieutenant of Aviation Ivan Petrovich Shport: Members of TFR interviewed General Shport in Moscow in the House of Veterans on 14 October 1993. During the Vietnam War, General Shport was an assistant attache in Hanoi.

General Shport provided TFR with two glossy black and white photographs, one photograph clipped from a probable North Vietnamese newspaper, and a copy of the 28 July 1993 edition of the weekly newspaper **Inostranets** which contains an article alleging that World War II and Korean War prisoners were moved to USSR prisons and kept there. These items are being sent back to DPMO for further study.

During the interview, General Shport claimed that he had not heard of a single case where Soviet officers were involved in interrogation, interview, or even casual conversations with U.S. personnel captured by the North Vietnamese. The general also said he personally saw U.S. aircraft shot down over Hanoi by anti-aircraft fire. As part of his assignment as military attache, he filmed these events as well as crewmen parachuting from their downed aircraft. However, as a Soviet military officer, he was not allowed to talk to U.S. POWs. He does not know whether Soviet KGB representatives in Hanoi had access to American POWs.

General Shport suggested that TFR look at photographic histories of the Vietnam War published by various Russian writers. In particular, he recommended those written by Nikolai Nikolayevich Solntsev, now deceased, and General-Colonel [NFN] Vasilev. He felt that they might provide information of interest to TFR. These histories, according to General Shport, can be found in the Russian State Lenin Library. TFR, of course, will attempt to locate these and any other photographic histories.

Follow-up on Inostranets Article: The article that General Shport passed to TFR was examined

immediately. It was written by Yuri Pankov, a Russian journalist who writes frequently on POW issues. Entitled "It's Doubtful That America Will Ever Know," Pankov alleges in the article that U.S. POWs were transferred from Korea to the Soviet Union. Much of the information recounted in the article had already come to the attention DPMO from one venue or another. Pankov does appear to quote, however, from letters that DPMO has never seen. Moreover, he mentions a number of potential witnesses. Consequently, TFR sent a formal request to the Russian side of the Commission requesting its help in locating these letters and witnesses.

KOREAN WAR:

Evaluation of the Colonel Malinin Tapes: MVD Colonel Vladimir Markovich Malinin was first interviewed by TFR on 28 August 1993 [see **Triweekly Report, 21 August through 10 September, 1993]** Because of the implications of Colonel Malinin's statements during his first interview, he was re-interviewed and videotaped on 24 September 1993 by TFR personnel in his home outside of St. Petersburg. In view of the importance of the Malinin tapes, they were rushed to the United States where JCSB translators translated them over the night of 12 & 13 October 1993. JCSB analysts were then able to scrutinize Malinin's testimony, but too late to include in the last Triweekly.

Colonel Malinin's testimony in both interviews was generally consistent. However, on closer examination, it is clear that Malinin carefully qualified his statements. As a result, the impact and certainty of his statements lose some cogency. For example, he does say that he saw an individual said to be an American in a camp in the early 1960s and again a few years later. However, he is not certain that it was the same alleged American he saw on both occasions.

Later Colonel Malinin was asked to examine photographs in a "Mug Book" containing nineteen photographs of POW/MIAs. He selected the photograph of Philip Mandra. However, Colonel Malinin did not positively identify Mandra. His selection was uncertain; "Here is the person, it seems to me, who looks more [like the one in Magadan] than the other. They... there's a general similarity, but when you look down from above it's very difficult."

Later during this same interview, when pressed for more details, Colonel Malinin compared the TFR interviewers with the American prisoner he saw in Magadan. "Well, I said that he looked like Dima. [Laughs] Like you too... Your face also looks like his. Similar general characteristics. Elongated face, Roman nose. I didn't look directly at his face, I looked from above and from the side."

Evaluation of the Colonel Derskiy Tapes: When first interviewed on 17 September 1993, Colonel Grigoriy Pavlovich Derskiy made several strong statements indicating that American POWs were transferred from Korea to the Soviet Union. Consequently, he was reinterviewed on tape in late September and the tapes were closely analyzed back in Washington by JCSB. Colonel Derskiy's testimony remains consistent and lends weight to other sources of information suggesting that the Soviets took U.S. pilots from Korea to the Soviet Union during the Korean War. Derskiy claimed that he had knowledge of the transfer to the Soviet Union of the late Major General William F. Dean [Commander of the 24th Infantry Division], one unnamed American pilot, and one United Nations intelligence agent named Andreyko [American or British] to the Soviet Union. Derskiy was ordered by Colonel-General Shtykov (a senior advisor to North Korea) to assist in the transfer of General Dean to the Soviet Union. Furthermore, Colonel Derskiy had knowledge of a directive which required that captured American pilots were to be sent to the Soviet Union. Derskiy described the case of one American pilot he said was captured under these circumstances and taken to the border between North Korea, China, and the Soviet Union for transportation to the Soviet Union.

We are pursuing this information, both here and in Russia, and have prepared an additional set of detailed questions that we plan to pose to Colonel Derskiy and to others whose names he provided us.

Follow-Up on Aleksandr Georgievich Dmitriyev: On 1 October 1993, members of TFR together with a representative from the Russian side, visited the Russian State Military Archives [RSMA] to view the documents that Aleksandr G. Dmitriyev said showed American POWs were transported from Korea to

the former Soviet Union.[see **Triweekly Report 11 September through 8 October** 1993]

Reviewing the documents with Russian archival officials, TFR personnel received an alternative interpretation. According to one Russian archivists, the phrase "special freight/cargo" does not refer to personnel, as Aleksandr Dmitriyev asserted, but probably refers to equipment such as an F-86 being moved for technical exploitation. The Russian archivist suggests that personnel moved under special conditions would likely be referred to as "special contingent," "special transfers," "especially dangerous criminal," or "numbered code."

Together with the representative of the Russian side, TFR personnel then reviewed a number of archival guides [finding aids] and selected more than fifteen additional fonds or file groups for exploitation. While reviewing these guides, TFR discovered that the material on the MVD Convoy Troops for the years after 1951 are not stored at the RSMA. Rather, they are kept at the Archives of the Armed Forces of the Ministry of the Interior and Convoy Security of the Ministry of Social Order of the RFSR in Moscow. TFR has officially requested that the Russian side assist in scheduling a visit to this archive.

COLD WAR

Declassification of the Klaus Files: The last twenty-seven pages of CIA documents in the Klaus Files were declassified. There are, however, still numerous State and Defense Department documents in this file awaiting declassification. It is anticipated that the declassification process will be completed in late December.

Analysis of Gun Camera Footage: Analysts at JCSB analyzed gun camera footage of the shootdown of a USAF C-130 over Armenia on 2 September 1958. The Russians also supplied ground photos of the burned wreckage of the C-130. The gun camera footage shows gun fire from the attacking Mig-15. Another photo shows one of the engines of the C-130 on fire. Photography provided, however, does not show the actual crash of the aircraft. Both the gun camera footage and the ground photographs confirm earlier reports provided by the Russians that the C-130 was shot down and burned on impact. Additional photographs of the incident have been promised for release and are expected shortly.

BBC Report on the 29 July 1953 Downing: On 26 October 1993, Teresa Cherfas, a BBC reporter, told analysts at JCSB of the results of her research into the shootdown of an RB-50 on 29 July 1953. Recently she located the pilot of the Soviet fighter that shot down the RB-50. His name is [NFI] Rybakov and he is living in Vladivostok. At BBC expense, she and LTC Sergei Osipov flew out to the Russian Far East to interview Rybakov. LTC Osipov, who is one of the Russian side's points of contact for TFR, did not inform our Moscow office of the forthcoming interview. Consequently, no U.S. Government representative was present for the Rybakov interview. LTC Osipov promised to provide TFR a video of this interview.

Based on Cherfas' account, Rybakov's recollections follow the documentary evidence provided by the Russians as well as eyewitness accounts. Rybakov allegedly said his plane was one of a pair scrambled to meet the RB-50. The American plane fired first, hitting his aircraft and causing it to lose pressure. Rybakov fired back until his ammunition was exhausted. He then returned to his base. Rybakov saw neither parachutes nor the RB-50 crash. His last view of the aircraft was as it entered a fog bank.

Ms. Cherfas also interviewed Georgii Kravchenko, a Soviet Army conscript on Russkii Island who witnessed the shootdown of the RB-50. Kravchenko, looking through high powered binoculars, observed that there were seven parachutes. LTC Osipov has sought to discredit Kravchenko's testimony by claiming that there are no records of his military service. The lack of documentary records for Kravchenko's service is no surprise since the Soviet Army in the 1950s did not keep records of ordinary conscripts. Kravchenko, however, produced for Cherfas a photograph of himself in uniform taken while he was on Russkii Island during this period. Kravchenko was interviewed by TFR several months ago. He will be reinterviewed on video.

Ms. Cherfas also interviewed Colonel Gavril Korotkov, who has already provided DPMO much

information on the interrogation of American POWs during the Korean War. In 1953 Colonel Korotkov was stationed in Posyet' near the Soviet-Sino-Korean border. Korotkov noted a major theme of conversation among his colleagues was the capture of the RB-50 crew. Korotkov's team wanted to interrogate the Americans but was told by those who held them [it is unclear whether it was the GRU or KGB], "The war is over now, so they aren't POWs; they are spies, and you can't have them."

All of the information gathered by Teresa Cherfas tracks very well with that already gathered by DPMO. Contemporary Russian documents show that the RB-50 fired first, that there were Soviet search boats in the area, and that at least one eye witness [Kravchenko] saw seven parachutes. The testimony by Colonel Korotkov adds further credence to the thesis that at least some crew members of the RB-50 survived. TFR will reinterview Colonel Korotkov on tape to document this additional item of testimony.

FUTURE ACTIONS

JCSB, together with TFR, is continuing to prepare for the forthcoming plenum of the U.S.- Russia Joint Commission on POW/MIA Affairs scheduled for 6 December 1993. Development of the plenum agenda, topics for working group discussions, and a schedule of events are well under way.

Norman D. Kass Executive Secretary U.S.-Russia Joint Commission on POW/MIAs

cc:
Chief, DPMO-RA
Chief, DPMO-RA-JCSB

APPENDIX A to Task Force Russia Biweekly Report for 9 October 1992

SUBJECT: Resolution of the Case of the ABC News 20/20-Four

1. In early August, TFR received information from the ABC News 20/20 Program that four U.S. servicemen, POWs from World War II were buried and forgotten in a cemetery in Odessa. The following names were given:

Luk (sic) Timmerman
Ted Yates
Richard Larsom
Alberto Kairo

2. Extensive searches by TFR and by the U.S. Army's Center for Memorial Affairs Office (CMAO), the National Personnel Records Center (NPRC), and the Coast Guard's Merchant Vessel Personnel (MVP) office were able to identify the four servicemen and the disposition of their remains.

a. Luk (sic) Timmerman is actually Corporal Lyle Earl Timmerman, U.S. Army, SN 121-38-246, Co A, 38th Armored Infantry Bn, 7th Armored Division. CPL Timmerman was reported missing in France on 19 September 1944 and was later reported as captured by the Germans. He was subsequently liberated by the Red Army in 1945 and sent to Odessa to await repatriation to U.S. military control. In Odessa on 19 August 1945, while in the courtyard of Russian transit camp for liberated POWs, the remaining stone wall of a bombed building adjacent to the courtyard collapsed and fell on him, killing him instantly. On 22 March 1945, Mrs. Timmerman, his mother, was informed by telegram by the War Department of her son's death. CPL Timmerman's body was buried in a British battle dress uniform in the Second Christian Cemetery in Odessa, Plot 127, Row 7, Grave 2. He was buried with military honors and photographs taken at the ceremony were passed through military channels to Mrs. Timmerman. On 8 July 1948, the Department of State requested the return of CPL Timmerman's remains from the Soviet Government which were subsequently received on 29 December 1950. The remains were processed by the American Graves Registration Service for verification of identification at the U.S. Military Cemetery in Neuville-en-Condroz, near Liege, Belgium. Upon instructions from Mrs. Timmerman, the remains were returned to the United States and transferred to his mother's custody for reburial at the Freysbush Cemetery, Fort

Plain, New York, on 9 May 1951. Information was provided by the U.S. Army Center for Memorial Affairs Office (CMAO) and the National Personnel Records Center (NPRC).

b. Sergeant Ted NMI Yates, U.S. Army, SN 381-489-40, Co F, 2nd Battalion, 358th Infantry Regiment, 90th Infantry Division, was reported missing in France on 23 July 1944 and was later reported as captured by the Germans. He was subsequently liberated by the Red Army in 1945 and sent to Odessa to await repatriation to U.S. military control. In Odessa on 19 August 1945, while in the courtyard of Russian transit camp for liberated POWs, the remaining stone wall of a bombed building adjacent to the courtyard collapsed and fell on him, killing him instantly. This was the same accident that killed CPL Timmerman. On 22 March 1945, Mrs. Nola T. Yates, his mother, was informed by telegram by the War Department of her son's death. SGT Yates' body was buried in the Second Christian Cemetery in Odessa, Plot 127, Row 7, Grave 1. He was buried with military honors and photographs taken at the ceremony were passed through military channels to his family. On 8 July 1948, the Department of State requested the return of SGT Yates' remains from the Soviet Government, which were subsequently received on 29 December 1950 in Berlin. The remains were processed by the American Graves Registration Service for verification of identification at the U.S. Military Cemetery in Neuville-en-Condroz, near Liege, Belgium. Upon instructions from Mr. William Yates, his father, the remains were returned to the United States and transferred to his custody for reburial at the Hillcrest Cemetery, La Junta, Colorado, on 17 May 1951. Information was provided by the U.S. Army Center for Memorial Affairs Office (CMAO) and the National Personnel Records Center (NPRC).

c. Chief Officer Richard Carlo Larsen, U.S. Merchant Marine, SN 105-458, SS George L. Baker in harbor at Odessa, died in his sleep on board ship of a coronary thrombosis on 29 March 1945. He was interred in the Second Christian Cemetery in Odessa. On 8 July 1948, the Department of State requested the return of Mr. Larsen's remains from the Soviet Government, which were subsequently received on 29 December 1950 in Berlin. The remains were processed by the American Graves Registration Service for verification of identification at the U.S. Military Cemetery in Neuville-en- Condroz, near Liege, Belgium. According to the wishes of his wife, Mrs. Mary Larsen, he was permanently interred at Neuville on 4 January 1951. Information was provided by the U.S. Army Center for Memorial Affairs Office (CMAO) and the National Personnel Records Center (NPRC).

d. Chief Engineer Alberto Cairo, U.S. Merchant Marine, serving aboard the SS William Allen White in harbor at Odessa, died ashore of sclerosis of the heart, according to the Soviet autopsy, on 20 October 1946. He was buried in a Catholic ceremony at the Second Christian Cemetery, Plot 127, Row 7, Grave 3, apparently among the three servicemen listed above. The Assistant U.S. Naval Attache, Odessa, notified Mrs. Cairo of the details of the burial on 7 December 1946 and sent photographs of the well-kept cemetery. Apparently, the Department of State requested return of the remains in a 6 May 1948 letter. No record can be found at this time of return of the remains. Information was provided by the National Personnel Records Center (NPRC) and the U.S. Coast Guard Merchant Vessel Personnel (MVP) Office.

3. It is evident that the United States Government, rather than abandoning these servicemen, exerted a great deal of effort on the identification and return of the remains and on the prompt and courteous notification of the next of kin. In the cases of Timmerman and Yates, death notifications went out to the next of kin three days after the date of death, swift action considering communications in 1945 and the fact that both men died in Soviet, rather than U.S. custody. The files on these men show numerous communications with the next of kin to keep them ascertained of the status of their loved ones, facts surrounding their deaths, the disposition of their remains, and the options available for repatriation of the remains. In all cases, the Government went as far as obtaining photographs of the burial ceremonies or the cemetery for the next of kin. The time between their deaths and the repatriation of their remains was due to the need to use diplomatic channels with the Soviet Union at a time when relations with that regime were rapidly deteriorating.

APPENDIX B to Task Force Russia Biweekly Report for 9 October 1992

SUBJECT: List of 59

1. On 24 September 1992 the Russians provided a list of names of US Korean War POWs (TFR-16) at meeting of the US-Russian Joint Commission on POWs. The list, entitled "List of United States Air Force Personnel, Shot Down in Aerial Combat and by Anti-Aircraft Artillery During Military Operations in Korea and Transited Through an Interrogation Point," ended with the number 59, but two pages with 15 names were missing. The Russians stated that this list consisted of US personnel interrogated during the Korean War, the reports of which were then provided to the Soviets.

2. The following actions were taken to refine the list:

a. The TFR-16 document was translated by TFR. An identical listing of 59 names passed to Paul Cole, Rand Corporation, was used to complete the TFR-16 list.

b. The List of 59 was then compared to the List of 71 (TFR-2) names, provided earlier to TFR. The List of 71 had been analyzed and most of the names correctly identified with correct spellings by the USAF Missing Persons Branch. Forty-three of the 59 names also appeared among the 71 names. TFR coordination with the Missing Persons Branch was able to identify the correct spelling and identities of most of the remaining names.

c. Rand Corporation's analysis of the 59 names was then compared to the TFR/USAF analysis and revealed the identities of several more names.

d. Using all this information, the attached Corrected List of 59 with the correctly identified and spelled names was created.

3. The analysis revealed that two names had been duplicated and that one name was that of an Australian. Therefore, the List of 59 actually contains 56 names. Of these 56 names,

a. One name (No. 6 - Wilkens) is listed as USMC and has not as yet been identified;

b. One name (No. 26 - Gilliam or Jilliam) has not been identified at all;

c. Of the remaining 54 names, 52 are of USAF personnel and two are of USMC personnel who have been positively identified;

d. Of these 54 names, 50 were returned to military control (RMC) at the end of hostilities in Korea;

e. The remaining four names are unaccounted for servicemembers, referenced by their number on the Corrected

List of 59:

(1) 23. Tenny, Albert Gilbert

CPT, USAF

(2) 24. Reid, Albert J., Jr.

SGT, USAF

(3) 48. Harker, Charles Abbot, Jr.
2LT, USAF

(4) 49. Niemann, Robert Frank
2LT, USAF

The Corrected List of 59

	Correct Name Except where ? (See note on ranks)	Shoot Down Date	Status	List Name is on
1.	Stahl, Charles Eugene 2LT (1LT), USAF	7 Jan 52	RMC	71/59
2.	Maultsby, Charles Wayne 2LT (1LT), USAF	5 Jan 52	RMC	71/59
3.	Green, Joseph F. 2LT (1LT), USAF	11 Jan 52	RMC	59
4.	Eyres, Thomas Liewellyn 1LT (CPT), USAF	none given	RMC	71/59
5.	Henderson, Jack E.	31 Aug 51	RMC	71/59

2LT (1LT), USAF

6. ? Wilkens, Dennis V. 3 Jul 51 ? 71/59
CPT, USMC ?

7. MacClellan, Donald J. 8 May 51 RMC 71/59
LTC, USAF

8. Smith, J.B. 8 May 51 RMC 71/59
CPT, USAF

9. Wright, Vernon L. 16 Jan 52 RMC 71/59
2LT (1LT), USAF

10. Peterson, Daniel Delong 17 Jan 52 RMC 71/59
2nd (1LT), USAF

11. Enoch, Kenneth Lloyd 13 Jan 52 RMC 71/59
1LT, USAF

12. Quinn, John S. 31 Jan 52 RMC 71/59
1LT, USAF

13. Thrash, William Gay. 21 Dec 51 RMC 71/59
LTC, USMC

14. Richardson, Judson Cromwell 15 Dec 51 RMC 71/59
LTC, USMC

15. Duplicates No. 19

16. Kubicek, Harold Bretislav 4 Jul 52 RMC 71/59
CPT, USAF

17. Frick, Vance R. 21 Jun 52 RMC 71/59
2LT (1LT), USAF

18. Dearmond, Michael Edward 21 Apr 52 RMC 71/59
1LT, USAF

19. Parks, Roland William 4 Sep 52 RMC 71/59
2LT (1LT), USAF

20. Zwiacher, John Wesley 30 Apr 52 RMC 71/59
1LT, USAF

21. Ellis, John G. 20 Jul 52 RMC 71/59
1LT, USAF

22. Duplicates N. 20.

23.	Tenny, Albert Gilbert CPT, USAF	3 May 52	MIA/D	59
24.	Reid, Elbert J., Jr. Sergeant (SSGT), USAF	10 Jun 52	MIA/D	59
25.	Kniss, Paul R. 2LT (1LT), USAF	31 May 52	RMC	59
26.	? Jilliam or Gilliam Chief, Operations Dept ?	14 Apr 52	?	59
27.	Arnold, John Knox, Jr. Colonel, USAF	12 Jan 53	RMC	71/59
28.	Thompson, John Walker III Airman 2nd Class, USAF	13 Jan 53	RMC	71/59
29.	Buck, John W. 1LT (CPT), USAF	13 Jan 53	RMC	71/59
30.	Elmer, Fred Allewelin CPT, USAF	13 Jan 53	RMC	71/59
31.	Vaddi, Eugene T. CPT, USAF	13 Jan 53	RMC	71/59

32. Schmidt, Daniel C. 13 Jan 53 RMC 71/59
Observer (Airman 2nd Class, USAF)

33. Benjamin, Harry Martin, Jr. 13 Jan 53 RMC 71/59
Airman 2nd Class, USAF

34. Kiba, Steve E. 13 Jan 53 RMC 71/59
Airman 1st Class, USAF

35. Baumer, William H. 13 Jan 53 RMC 71/59
MAJ, USAF

36. Brown, Howard W. 13 Jan 53 RMC 71/59
TSgt, USAF

37. Brown, Wallace L. 13 Jan 53 RMC 71/59
2LT (1LT), USAF

38. Moreland, Joseph E. 4 Jul 52 RMC 59
1LT, USAF

39. Strieby, Francis Allen 4 Jul 52 RMC 59
2LT (1LT), USAF

40. Brazil, Kenneth S. 4 Jul 52 RMC 71/59

1LT (CPT), USAF

41. Combs, Edward D. 4 Jul 52 RMC 59
Sergeant (SSGT), USAF

42. Koski, William Emile 4 Jul 52 RMC 59
Sergeant (SSGT), USAF

43. Johansen, Charles Vernon 4 Jul 52 RMC 71/59
Senior Sergeant (SSGT), USAF

44. Rivers, Bernard Francis 4 Jul 52 RMC 59
Senior Sergeant (TSgt), USAF

45. Bass, Kenneth H. 4 Jul 52 RMC 59
Sergeant (SSGT), USAF

46. Hand, Donald L. 4 Jul 52 RMC 59
Airman 2nd Class (Airman 1st Class), USAF

47. Fischer, Harold Edward 7 Apr 53 RMC 59
Aviator (CPT), USAF

48. Harker, Charles Abbot, Jr. 4 May 53 389 List 59
2LT (1LT), USAF

49.	Niemann, Robert Frank 2LT (1LT), USAF	12 Apr 53	MIA/D	59
50.	Osburn, John A. CPT (MAJ), USAF	19 Sep 53	RMC	71/59
51.	Heller, Edwin Lewis LTC, USAF	23 Jan 53	RMC	71/59
52.	Izbicky, Edward J. 2LT, USAF	19 Feb 53	RMC	71/59
53.	Pape, Donald L. 1LT, USAF	15 May 53	RMC	71/59
54.	Giraudo, John C. LTC, USAF	16 Jun 53	RMC	71/59
55.	Bettinger, Stephen L. MAJ, USAF	20 Jul 53	RMC	71/59
56.	Coury, Robert A. CPT, USAF	20 Jun 53	RMC	71/59
57.	Hodges, Albert V. 1LT, USAF	19 Jun 53	RMC	71/59

58. Dillon, Edward 15 Jun 53 RMC 71/59

2LT, USAF

59. Pinkstone, Donald William 15 Jun 53 RMC 71/59

Sergeant, (RAAF-Australian)

Note on ranks: When the Russian list and U.S. records gave different ranks for the same individual, both are included with the Russian listed rank first and the U.S. rank in parenthesis. The difference may be explained by the U.S. practice to promote individuals by schedule even if the soldier is missing in action. This practice explains that almost all the second lieutenants on the Russian list are first lieutenants in the U.S. records maintained by the USAF Casualty Office.

APPENDIX C to Task Force Russia Biweekly Report for 9 October 1992

SUBJECT: List of 71

1. In May 1992 the Russians provided a list of 71 names (TFR-16, 24-34). The list is entitled "List of U.S. Air Force Crew Members Participating in Combat Operations in North Korea in 1950-53, and about Whom Information Has Been Found in Documents of the 64th Fighter Aviation Corps."

2. The following actions were taken to refine the list:

a. The TFR-3 document was translated by OSIA;

b. The translated document was forwarded by DASD (IS-POW/MIA) to the USAF Casualty and Memorial Affairs Office (Missing Persons Branch) where most of the names were correctly identified by Ms. Jeanne Lafontaine. Further coordination by TFR with Ms. Lofantaine led to the identification of more names, including three that were USMC.

c. On 24 September 1992 the Russians provided a list of 59 names which had many of the same names as the List of 71. Rand Corporation's analysis of this second list revealed the identifies of several more names. Forty-three names appeared on both lists. Most of the 43 names were listed in the same order with the same information on both lists.

d. Using all this information, the attached Corrected List of 59 with the correctly identified and spelled names was created.

3. The analysis revealed that one name (No. 18) had been duplicated and that one name was that of an Australian (Pinstone - No. 46). Therefore the List of 71 actually contains 69 names.

a. One name (Wilkins - No. 6) is listed as USMC but has not been identified.

b. Four names are listed without service affiliation and have not been identified (spellings are uncertain):

1. No. 36 - MacKenzie

2. No. 57 - Frank

3. No. 69 - Obney

4. No. 71 - Hark

c. Of the remaining 64 names, 61 are USAF personnel and three are USMC personnel. Fifty-six of these personnel were returned alive to military control (RMC) after the end of hostilities as determined by the USAF Casualty Office. The remains of Howard P. Miller, Jr. were returned to Military control as well. The Australian was also returned alive.

d. Seven identified names were <u>not</u> returned to military control and were later declared dead, most of them after the end of hostilities when a presumptive finding of death was made "when evidence considered sufficient to establish the fact of death was received by the Secretary of the Air Force. They are listed below:

1. No. 32 - Hart, Alvin D., Jr.
   Airman 1st, USAF

2. No. 33 - Weese, Henry D.
   1LT, USAF

3. No. 34 - Van Voorhis, Paul E.
   1LT, USAF

4. No. 51 - Johnson, Johnny M.
   SGT, USAF

5. No. 56 - McDonough, Charles E.
   CPT, USAF

6. No. 66 - Bergman, Louis H.
   SGT, USAF

7. No. 67 - Unruh, Halbert Caloway

Aviator, USAF

The Corrected List of 71

	Correct Name Except where ? (See note on ranks)	Capture or Death Date	Status	List Name is on
1.	Stahl, Charles Eugene 2LT (1LT), USAF	7 Jan 52	RMC	71/59
2.	Kubicek, Harold Bretislav CPT, USAF	4 Jul 52	RMC	71/59
3.	Maultsby, Charles Wayne 2LT (1LT), USAF	5 Jan 52	RMC	71/59
4.	Eyres, Thomas Liewellyn 1LT (CPT), USAF	none given	RMC	71/59
5.	Henderson, Jack E. 2LT (1LT), USAF	31 Aug 51	RMC	71/59
6.	? Wilkins, Dennis CPT, USMC ?	3 Jul 51	?	71/59

7.	MacClellan, Donald J. LTC, USAF	8 May 51	RMC	71/59
8.	Smith, J.B. CPT, USAF	8 May 51	RMC	71/59
9.	Wright, Vernon L. 2LT (1LT), USAF	16 Jan 52	RMC	71/59
10.	Peterson, Daniel Delong 2LT (1LT), USAF	17 Jan 52	RMC	71/59
11.	Enoch, Kenneth Lloyd 1LT, USAF	13 Jan 52	RMC	71/59
12.	Quinn, John S. 1LT, USAF	31 Jan 52	RMC	71/59
13.	Thrash, William G. LTC, USMC	21 Dec 51	RMC	71/59
14.	Richardson, Judson Cromwell LTC, USMC	15 Dec 51	RMC	71/59
15.	Parks, Roland William 2LT (1LT), USAF	4 Sep 52	RMC	71/59

16. Frick, Vance R. 21 Jun 52 RMC 71/59
2LT (1LT), USAF

17. Dearmond, Michael Edward 21 Apr 52 RMC 71/59
1LT, USAF

18. Duplicates No. 15

19. Zwiacher, John Wesley 30 Apr 52 RMC 71/59
1LT, USAF

20. Ellis, John G. 20 Jul 52 RMC 71/59
1LT, USAF

21. Arnold, John Knox, Jr. 12 Jan 53 RMC 71/59
Colonel, USAF

22. Thompson, John Walker III 13 Jan 53 RMC 71/59
Airman 2nd Class, USAF

23. Buck, John W. 13 Jan 53 RMC 71/59
1LT (CPT), USAF

24. Elmer, Fred Allewelin 13 Jan 53 RMC 71/59

	CPT, USAF			
25.	Vaddi, Eugene T. CPT, USAF	13 Jan 53	RMC	71/59
26.	Schmidt, Daniel C. Observer (Airman 2nd Class), USAF	13 Jan 53	RMC	71/59
27.	Benjamin, Harry Martin, Jr. Airman 1st Class (Airman 2nd Class), USAF	13 Jan 53	RMC	71/59
28.	Kiba, Steve E. Airman 1st Class	13 Jan 53	RMC	71/59
29.	Baumer, William H. MAJ, USAF	13 Jan 53	RMC	71/59
30.	Brown, Howard W. TSgt, USAF	13 Jan 53	RMC	71/59
31.	Brown, Wallace L. 2LT (1LT), USAF	13 Jan 53	RMC	71/59
32.	Hart, Alvin D., Jr. Airman 1st Class, USAF	n.d.	MIA/D	71

33.	Weese, Henry D. 1LT, USAF	n.d.	MIA/D	71
34.	Van Voorhis, Paul E. 1LT, (CPT) USAF	n.d.	MIA/D	71
35.	Brazil, Kenneth S. 1LT (CPT), USAF	4 Jul 52	RMC	71/59
36.	? MacKenzie, Andrew Robert Major, ?	15 Jun 52	?	71
37.	Osburn, John A. CPT (MAJ), USAF	19 Sep 53	RMC	71/59
38.	Heller, Edwin Lewis LTC, USAF	23 Jan 53	RMC	71/59
39.	Izbicky, Edward J. 2LT, USAF	19 Feb 53	RMC	71/59
40.	Pape, Donald L. 1LT, USAF	15 May 53	RMC	71/59

41.	Giraudo, John C. LTC, USAF	16 Jun 53	RMC	71/59
42.	Bettinger, Stephen L. MAJ, USAF	20 Jul 53	RMC	71/59
43.	Coury, Robert A. CPT, USAF	20 Jun 53	RMC	71/59
44.	Hodges, Albert V. 1LT, USAF	19 Jun 53	RMC	71/59
45.	Dillon, Edward LT (2LT), USAF	15 Jun 53	RMC	71/59
46.	Pinkstone, Donald William SGT, (RAAF-Australian)	15 Jun 53	RMC	71/59
47.	Fornes, William L. LT (1LT), USAF	6 Aug 52	RMC	71
48.	Schwable, Frank Hawse LTC, USMC	8 Jul 52	RMC	71
49.	Johanson, Charles Vernon SGT (SSGT), USAF	4 Jul 52	RMC	71/59

50.	Bartholomew, Gabriel P. Chief, Operations Dept, (MAJ) USAF	18 Oct 52	RMC	71
51.	Johnson, Johnny M. Senior Sergeant (Master Sergeant), USAF	10 Jan 53	MIA/K	71
52.	Abrahmson, Gerald D. Operator (Airman 2nd Class), USAF	29 Jan 53	RMC	71
53.	Van Slyke, Leland H. Radio operator (Airman Second Class), USAF	30 Dec 52	RMC	71
54.	Fischer, Harold E. (CPT), USAF	7 Apr 53	RMC	71
55.	Shawe, Hamilton B., Jr. 2LT (CPT), USAF	1 Dec 50	RMC	71
56.	McDonough, Charles E. CPT (MAJ), USAF	4 Dec 50	MIA/K	71
57.	? Frank, S. Denstech	10 Oct/Nov	?	71

CPT, ? or Dec

58. Hearn, Joseph S. 12 Apr 51 RMC 71
Navigator (CPT), USAF

59. Oldewage, Daniel Henry 12 Apr 51 RMC 71
Senior Sergeant (TSgt), USAF

60. Metz, Henry X. 12 Apr 51 RMC 71
Senior Sergeant (SSgt), USAF

61. King, Marvin Eugene 4 Dec 51 RMC 71
Airman 1st Class, USAF

62. Knego, George James 4 Dec 51 RMC 71
LT (1LT), USAF

63. Moree, Leonard Levi, Jr. 4 Dec 51 RMC 71
SGT (SSgt), USAF

64. Gant, John Kerr 4 Dec 51 RMC 71
SGT (SSgt), USAF

65. Millward, George E. 4 Dec 51 RMC 71
SGT (SSgt), USAF

66.	Bergmann, Louis H. SGT (SSgt), USAF	4 Dec 51	MIA/K	71
67.	Unruh, Halbert Caloway Aviator (CPT), USAF	4 Dec 51	MIA/K	71
68.	Dean, Zach Wesley CPT, USAF	22 Apr 51	RMC	71
69.	? Obney MAJ, ?	12/14 Aug 51	?	71
70.	Miller, Howard P., Jr. 1LT, USAF	22 Jan 51 (remains)	RMC	71
71.	? Harm SGT, ?	? Sep 52	?	71

Note on ranks: When the Russian list and U.S. records give different ranks for the same individual, both are included with the Russian listed rank first and the U.S. rank in parenthesis. The difference may be explained by the U.S. practice to promote individuals by schedule even if the soldier is missing in action. This practice explains that almost all the second lieutenants on the Russian list are first lieutenants in the U.S. records maintained by the USAF Casualty Office.